

REPORT
OF
THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMUNICATING,

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate, the correspondence between the Indian Office and the present superintendents and agents in California, and J. Ross Browne, Esq., together with the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, inclosing the same to the department.

MAY 17, 1860.—Read and ordered to lie on the table.

MAY 19, 1860.—Motion to print referred to the Committee on Printing.

MAY 22, 1860.—Report in favor of printing the usual number submitted, considered, and agreed to.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
May 17, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, adopted April 7, 1860, I have the honor to submit copies of the correspondence between the Indian Office and the present superintendents and agents in California and J. Ross Browne, Esq., together with a copy of the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, inclosing the same to this department.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*

Hon. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
President of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, May 16, 1860.

SIR: The accompanying documents are submitted as a response to the resolution of the Senate of the 7th, which was received here by reference from you on the 9th ultimo, and which required that "copies of all correspondence or reports made by the present superintendent or agents of the Indian department, or by the special agent of the gov-

ernment, J. Ross Browne, relating to the condition or management of the Indians and their reservations in California."

The resolution is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. B. GREENWOOD, *Commissioner*.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office Indian Affairs, April 4, 1859.

SIR: You have been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, superintendent of Indian affairs in California, and I transmit by the present steamer your commission to the care of the district attorney of the United States for the northern district of California.

Before entering upon the discharge of the duties of the office, you will be required to enter into bond (of which I inclose herewith a form) in the penal sum of two hundred thousand dollars, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a judge or attorney of a district court of the United States, and the prescribed oath must be taken before such judge or a justice of the peace. In the event of its being taken before a justice, his official character must be certified by the proper officer, under seal.

When you shall have executed your bond, and taken the oath of office in the manner pointed out, and shall have paid into the treasury \$1,089.83, the balance admitted by you to be due the United States, and deposited with the assistant treasurer at San Francisco, to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, the sum of \$2,943.79, claimed of you in addition by the United States as late marshal, &c., as per instructions from the Secretary of the 19th ultimo, you will file with the district attorney, with evidence of such payment and deposit, your bond, upon which, if satisfactory to him, he will turn over to you your commission, in accordance with the instructions which will be given him to-day.

It is desirable that you should enter upon the discharge of your duties as superintendent as early as practicable; and, as soon as the district attorney shall have been enabled to certify to the present incumbent that you have fully complied with the requisitions of this department, you will present his certificate thereof to Colonel Henley, the present superintendent, who will be prepared, by directions from this office, to turn over to you all public moneys, books, papers, and other public property in his possession, and to place in your hands orders to the different reservations for putting the same under your control and direction.

You will make it your first duty, after relieving Colonel Henley at San Francisco, to proceed with all practicable expedition to the different reservations, for the purpose of taking an inventory of all public property, fixed or movable, that may be found thereon, the amount of which on each reservation you will report to this office, and, as soon

as circumstances will permit, you will take the measures best calculated in producing the best results to sell all that will be useless or unnecessary to the service under the system of reduction of expenditures and a more economical administration of affairs now to be initiated.

You will also ascertain and report to this office the entire liabilities that have accrued against the service in California, as well in San Francisco as at the different reservations, in order that remittances from the now limited appropriations for the service may be properly made and duly proportioned, so as to be made to spread equally over the present and ensuing fiscal years.

Your compensation will be at the rate of \$4,000 per annum, to commence from the day upon which you shall relieve the present incumbent, Colonel Henley.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES E. MIX,
Commissioner ad interim.

JAMES Y. McDUFFIE, Esq.,
San Francisco, California.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., September 4, 1859.

SIR: As soon as practicable after my arrival in this State, I proceeded, in conformity to my instructions from the department, of the 4th of April, to visit the different Indian reservations, of course, connected with this superintendency, for the purpose of examining into their present condition, and of receiving from Colonel T. J. Henley the public property intrusted to him as superintendent of Indian affairs for California.

I have now the honor to report the following as the result of my investigation:

NOME LACKEE.

This has generally been considered the most prominent reservation. It is situated on the edge of the foot-hills into which the Coast range breaks, descending into the Sacramento valley. It is said to contain 25,000 acres, and presents one of the finest ranges for stock and the production of all kinds of small grain, to be found in the State. The country is gently undulating from the spur of the Coast range to where it strikes the Sacramento valley, a distance of twelve miles. The hills are covered with a luxuriant growth of wild oats, indicating the character of the soil, and any attempt at cultivation is rewarded by an abundant harvest. In consequence of the scarcity of water, but little success is met with in the cultivation of vegetables, melons, &c., so much desired as an article of Indian food.

There has been cultivated, during the past season, about 800 acres, mostly in small grain, out of which 150 acres of wheat was almost totally destroyed by smut. These 800 acres are divided into small farms, some distance apart, but all within the circumference of seven

miles; the richest bottoms only being selected for cultivation, causing this separation.

In consequence of the scarcity of timber in the immediate vicinity, the nearest being found in the Coast range, twelve miles distant, but little fencing has been done, so that these districts of cultivated land are at all times open to the ranges of cattle, being protected only by the vigilance of those persons in whose immediate charge they are. However much this is to be regretted, and notwithstanding the unprotected appearance it gives the farms, it is, I think, in a great measure unavoidable, as the procuring of timber from the mountains would entail an expense which the necessities of the reservation will not warrant.

The grain, wheat, barley, and rye were being harvested during my visit; but an approximate estimate of its yield could be made. The growth appeared to be luxuriant, and it was estimated that it would be 15,000 bushels. Should the crop reach this amount, the result will be gratifying, inasmuch as it, together with the remainder of the last harvest will materially lessen the expense of the reservation during the coming year.

A large garden has also been attempted; some labor has been expended upon it, but with little success, a few fruit trees and vegetables of but little value being all that is left to testify to the efforts of a gardener.

As will be seen in the accompanying inventory of property, a number of houses have been built; many of these are small wooden structures, of but small value, though answering the purposes for which they were intended.

Those in the neighborhood of headquarters are substantially built, mostly of adobe, and serve as comfortable residences for the employés. The farming improvements, barns, corrals, &c., are of that durable character usually used on the frontier. These buildings are located on different parts of the reserve, mostly adjacent to the farms. There is also on this reservation a band of California mares, with which a number of colts and a few mule colts are running. I have ordered them to be sold under my general instructions, as they are of but small value to the government, and a source of some expense. I am confident that the raising of stock on these reservations will never prove profitable, unless it is entirely separated from every other interest, and held to a strict and particular accountability by itself.

I was unable to ascertain the exact number of stock cattle belonging to this reservation. The agent estimates them (after deducting the number that have been killed for food) to be about one hundred and twenty-five head. But few of these were to be seen, the lateness of the season compelling them to stray and scatter over a large tract of country in search of water. It was represented as being impossible to get an accurate account of them, excepting at a general rode of all the cattle in the neighborhood, which at that season of the year was impracticable on account of the extreme heat of the weather. The total number of Indians estimated to belong on this reservation is one thousand. Many of these visit the reserve only at certain periods of the year, when they remain for awhile, resorting again to the hills as the season

for wild fruit approaches. The number present during my visit was upwards of six hundred, the half of whom were engaged in the labors of the field. A number of these people appeared intelligent and industrious, understanding well and apparently appreciating the cultivation of the soil, and the management of the various machines used in harvesting. They appeared well-disposed and contented, performing their duties with spirit and alacrity.

As this reservation is the only one whose boundaries have been definitely fixed by survey, it has assumed a position the others cannot take. It is entirely free from the intrusion of settlers, and recognized by the community as a point established by the government as a reservation.

In location I look upon it as being in many respects disadvantageous. Situated in the center of one of the most thriving counties in the State, the surrounding country is being rapidly settled, and before long the entire reserve will be pressed upon all sides by a busy population. The interests of a farming community are never identical with those of an Indian farm, and the proximity of the whites always leads to disaffection among the Indians. Isolation from these influences, which is a great consideration in the selection of an Indian reservation, is here out of the question. Apart from this, Nome Lackee possesses but few attractions to other Indians than those whose immediate home it has ever been; game of every kind is scarce; it possesses no fishery, and the usual crop of acorns, so eagerly sought by the Indians, is not to be found here; hence I consider that while the county of Tehama is deprived of one of its finest tracts of land, an inadequate advantage accrues to the government.

NOME CULT.

This valley lies in the coast range, and is about sixty miles southwest of Nome Lackee. The trail to it leads directly over an elevated portion of the Coast range, which divides the waters of Eel river from those of the Sacramento.

The estimated elevation of this ridge is four thousand feet, and at this late season of the year snow was lying in deep drifts upon its northern face. The trail from Nome Lackee is a good one, and is practicable for pack trains during a large portion of the year, wood, water, and grass being found in abundance.

The valley runs northwest and southeast, and contains about twenty thousand acres. An Indian farm was established in the northern portion of it by Colonel T. J. Henley, late superintendent, some time in the year 1856. It has been conducted with some success, and contrasts now favorably with Nome Lackee. It contains about four thousand acres, a large portion of which is inclosed by a substantial oak rail fence, all of which, under the superintendence of white employes, has been accomplished by Indian labor.

Several comfortable log houses have been erected at the headquarters, and surrounded by an oak palisade; others of a less costly character have been built on convenient parts of the farm. A large number of small log huts have also been put up for the use of the Indians, which I am told they occupy during the winter months.

About three hundred acres have been cultivated this season, two hundred of which was planted in small grain, one hundred in corn, and the remainder in vegetables.

The crops were being harvested during my visit, and promised from their appearance to yield abundantly, excepting one hundred acres of wheat, which was destroyed by smut.

Vegetables of every variety grow here with great luxuriance, and some of a superior quality can be raised. During the spring and summer a large portion of this valley is covered with a rich growth of clover.

Wild potatoes and other nutritious roots, much desired by Indians, are to be found in large quantities. Oak timber, of a superior size and quantity, abounds here, producing a crop of acorns which contributes largely to the support of the Indians. Difficulties have arisen between the settlers and the Indians, on account of this source of subsistence being somewhat cut off, from the numerous bands of cattle running in the range, by the Indian harvest.

Water can be obtained by digging twelve or fifteen feet in any portion of the valley, and quite a number of living springs are scattered over its face. The season of vegetation is later in this region than in the Sacramento valley by about one month. Cut off from the settlements, and inclosed upon all sides by mountains, possessing every quality in the soil for the successful cultivation of a farm, and containing an abundance of those wild products so desired by Indians, I know of no place within this State so well fitted for an Indian reservation as it. If bounded on one side by Eel river, and on the others by the mountain shed, this reservation would possess advantages rarely to be found. In order, however, that the reservation system should be carried on with a prospect of success in this region, I deem it essential that the entire valley should be occupied by it, and that the settlers now holding claims should be induced to move out of it. I look upon this as absolutely necessary to the successful prosecution of the reservation system in this place.

A number of cattle belonging to the government are running at large in this valley. I endeavored to have them collected, but found it impossible, excepting at a rate of compensation, which I did not consider the case warranted. The number is said to be three hundred and fifty. I was enabled to count upwards of three hundred of them, but declined to receive them until they were all collected and properly branded with a uniform mark. At present, a large number of them bear the mark of their original owner, and, in general, they are so much mixed up with those belonging to settlers that I was convinced a correct account could not be taken excepting at a general rode.

It is my intention to visit this valley again, in company with Colonel Henley, later in the fall, when I shall receipt to him for such as are turned over to me, and advertise the same immediately for sale.

MENDOCINO.

This reservation extends from Hare creek to a short distance above the Bedator—distance about ten miles, and is three miles wide. It is

particularly well situated for a reservation, abounding in the natural sources of Indian subsistence. Fish of various kinds abound, besides the usual quantity of seeds and edible roots in the vicinity. A fishery exists in the Noyo river, where a considerable supply of salmon can be caught every season for the use of the Indians.

Although grain does not thrive in this region in consequence of the cold sea breezes, vegetables can be cultivated with great success. There has been from four to five hundred acres cultivated this season, which will probably yield a fair average crop. The greater portion of the land under cultivation is of a light, sandy character. Farms are established at different points on this reserve, taking advantage of the best location. The first is Bald Hill, four miles, and the second, Bedator, two miles from headquarters.

At each of these farms small ranches are established, containing a few families, from whom the necessary working hands are obtained. As a general thing these families appeared well clothed, though they expressed themselves much dissatisfied with their condition.

The total number of Indians residing on this reservation does not exceed five hundred, although, I am convinced, a greater number visit the reserve at certain seasons of the year, and, by judicious management, could be induced to remain permanently.

A number of houses have been built as quarters for the employés. These are of an ordinary, though comfortable character. Those composing the headquarters are small, though well constructed. The blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops are sufficiently large and commodious, and the barns are superior in character to any I have seen on the reservations.

The different articles enumerated on my inventory as farming tools are very much worn, and will require replacing before long. Considering the natural advantages this reservation possesses, it does not present a thriving appearance.

The number of resident Indians should be increased; a large quantity of land should be cultivated, and more attention paid to the moral and physical condition of the Indians.

I have to report to the department the existence of a steam saw-mill on this reservation under the direction of private individuals. It is situated at the mouth of the Noyo river, about six hundred yards from the headquarters. The department is familiar with the particulars attending the erection of this mill. At present I regard it as an obstacle in the way of the future welfare and prosperity of the Indians, subjecting them to the baneful influences of a class of white men, whose interests are in no way identified with theirs, and who have no sympathy for their condition. The utmost effort on the part of the agent in charge of this mill, who seems inclined to support the laws and regulations of the reserve, cannot abate the evil attending this proximity of the whites.

Intemperance and disease are among the evils which must inevitably attend these people so long as they are subjected to these influences. Apart from these considerations, the operations of logging incroaches upon and injures the salmon fishery in the Noyo river, which is one of the natural resources of the place.

A private store for the vending of goods to Indians and employés has been for some time carried on here, by permission, I understand, of the late superintendent. So convinced am I of the unavoidable evils attending all such licenses upon reservations, that I shall revoke the permission granted in this instance, at once.

With the view of separating the Indian for the time being from the influences referred to, the agent has been directed to remove them immediately after harvest from the headquarters to the neighborhood of the Bedator, leaving only force enough to carry on the earnest business of the place. I was induced to this step from a hope that means may be devised for the removal of these evils.

FRESNO.

This agency is situated on the Fresno river, a small stream which rises in the Sierra Nevada, sinks early in the summer shortly after entering the San Joaquin plains, but empties into the San Joaquin river during the winter or rainy season. A farm was established here upon the property of M. Vinsonhaller some years ago for the support of the Foot-hill Indians, and such other tribes as might be induced to reside in the plains.

If this farm ever did afford the home and protection for which it was established, the period has passed when it can be of the slightest service. Constant droughts and failure of the crops from year to year has convinced me of the inutility of any further attempts at its cultivation.

The improvements existing are of little value to the owner of the property, and of none to the government. The quantity of land cultivated this year is trifling, and the crops of little value. The great scarcity of water renders every effort at farming on the part of the Indians abortive, and irrigation is attended with great labor and expense. As appears in the inventory, the amount of public property on this is small and is much worn. Ten thousand pounds of wheat is all that remains on the reserve for the present year.

For these reasons, and the fact that the number of Indians upon it does not warrant its support, I think it expedient to incur no further expense upon this farm, and shall take the necessary steps to abandon it as soon as possible.

KING'S RIVER.

This farm is attached to the Fresno agency, and is in charge of Mr. William Campbell, who claims the property. I consider that the rent asked for this place does not authorize its occupation for a longer period than possible. It is situated on the right bank of King's river, contains some good soil, and is well watered. There is an abundance of timber upon it for fencing purposes, and in other respects possesses advantages, but is too closely surrounded by settlers to answer the purposes of an Indian agency.

The Indians living here belong to the valley adjacent and to King's river. They are few in number, and would be contented to remain, if

secure from the attacks of a large number of persons in the neighborhood, who are opposed to their doing so.

About two hundred acres have been cultivated by the Indians, mostly in wheat and barley. Some corn has been raised, for which the soil is well adapted, but has been mostly destroyed by animals running at large.

The improvements consist of a well-built brick house, the residence of the overseer, Mr. Campbell, and a substantial farm and out-houses.

The quantity of grain on hand from this year's crop is about eight hundred bushels of wheat and one thousand bushels of barley, together with four or five tons of hay. The grain is well stored, and the hay secured in stacks.

The amount of public property used here in farming is small, and, like that at the Fresno, much worn.

TEJON.

This reservation is situated at the extreme southern base of the Sierra Nevada, where they join the Coast range of mountains.

In consequence of the great scarcity of water, but little has been accomplished here for several years past.

The number of Indians estimated to belong to this reserve is six hundred. I visited most of the ranches and saw perhaps two hundred souls. Many of these are residents of the locality known as the Tejon tribe; most of the labor is performed by them, having in years past acquired some knowledge of farming by a residence on the missions. Some of the principal chiefs have small farms allotted to them, which they cultivate for their own exclusive benefit. The farming for the general support of the Indians has not been successful for the reasons cited.

There is collected here a considerable amount of public property, most of which is old and worn out.

The public buildings, exclusive of headquarters, connected with this agency are situated at intervals over a few miles where there has been some cultivation. Those composing the headquarters are well built of adobe, and being surrounded by a luxuriant vineyard and orchard containing a variety of fruits, such as figs, pomegranates, peaches, and apples, presents an appearance of comfort and cleanliness hardly to be expected in this region.

A small farm at Tule river has been established in connection with this agency. On it some corn has been raised this season, and considerable improvement made. The number of Indians collected here is about three hundred, and this number can be increased. It has always been the home of a very considerable tribe, who are contented and willing to remain, but the country is rapidly being settled, and public sentiment is against their doing so.

The land upon which this farm is located belongs to a private citizen, with whom I have made arrangements for the present for its continued occupation, until a more suitable home can be provided for these Indians.

I am convinced from recent reports that the country in the vicinity of Oucus river is well adapted for an Indian reservation. Should it be reserved by the government for Indian purposes, as I am informed it is contemplated, its location indicates it to be a suitable place for the Fresno, King's River, and Tule Indians.

There they would be removed from influences that are now rapidly destroying them, and the inhabitants of the country they now live in would be relieved from a source of great complaint by their removal there. In this event, I would suggest the abandonment of the Fresno, King's River, Tule River, and the Tejon Indian reservations, leaving only a sub-agent to visit those few bands of Indians remaining in the valleys, administering to their immediate wants, and to offer inducements to them to seek an asylum at Oucus River reservation. Should this policy be pursued, I am confident it would be but a short time before these valleys would be entirely free from their presence.

The number of Indians residing in the vicinity of San Diego is very considerable. I am informed that they are well disposed, and support themselves, in many instances, by the cultivation of small patches of land. I deemed it essential that a special agent should frequently visit them, preserving friendly relations with them by the distribution of seed and agricultural implements, until such a time as the government may be enabled to procure a suitable location for a small farm for their use, which I consider essential to the welfare of the Indians and to the interests of the community among whom they live.

Much trouble has been experienced in this and other parts of the country by these roving bands of Indians. Unless a suitable home is provided for them it is difficult to devise a plan for the remedy of this evil. Their present condition is much to be deplored, as they are frequently, no doubt, induced from want to commit depredations upon the property of settlers, which is too frequently punished with an unrelenting hand.

Difficulties occasioned in this way in Bound valley and its vicinity, are at present particularly to be lamented. The killing of Indians is a daily occurrence there.

Under the circumstances it is difficult to ascertain the actual cause of complaint. The Indians are accused of killing cattle and other stock belonging to settlers, but the evidence of it produced is not, in my opinion, sufficient to substantiate the charge.

Efforts are being constantly made to quiet the existing feeling against these miserable people, and to gather them upon the reservation where they shall be protected, but with little success. If some means be not speedily devised, by which the unauthorized expeditions that are constantly out in search of them can be restrained, they will soon be exterminated.

I beg respectfully to call your attention to the necessity of having the Indian reservations in this State officially surveyed. Great trouble has been experienced heretofore by the agents in holding exclusive possession of the lands designated by the government for Indian purposes, for the want of definitely fixed boundaries.

I regret that the limited time allotted me for the accomplishment of this duty precluded the possibility of my visiting those portions of this

superintendency north of Mendocino and south of the Tejon. Recent reports from D. E. Buel, Esq., agent at the Klamath, convinces me, however, that his reservation is in a prosperous condition. As it is my intention to visit this reservation immediately, I shall make it subject of a special report.

Great effort has been made to ascertain the amount of indebtedness of the reservations, as required in my instructions, but as yet the returns of the different agents have not been completed. I hope, however, to be able to report in full upon this subject before long.

The embarrassed condition of this superintendency suggests many subjects that should be laid before the department, but which I am compelled to defer, on account of limited time allowed me for the preparation of this report.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. Y. McDUFFIE,

Superintendent Indian Affairs for California.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, February 4, 1860.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions contained in your communication of the 17th November ultimo, I have the honor to inclose herewith a letter, together with the tracing of a map setting forth the sections of land claimed by V. E. Geiger, Indian agent in charge of Nome Lackee Indian reservation.

The land claimed by Mr. Geiger, it will be observed, is adjacent to the lines of the reserve, and is the portion of land which for several years has been cultivated by the Indian department, under the supposition that it was within its boundary lines.

The mill alluded to in my letter of the 19th of October last is situated, as near as I can judge without an actual survey of the premises, on the western portion of section No. 3, township 24, instead of section 9, as represented on the map of the original survey.

Mr. Titus, the gentleman whose name is marked on the western half of section 3, is a member of the Titus family, most of whom have, from time to time, been in the employ of Mr. Geiger, as will appear on his official return of employés.

It is difficult to understand how an error of this kind could have been allowed to exist for so long a time uncorrected, and is to be deplored the more as it is upon this excluded portion of the reservation that a large amount of money has been laid out and most of the labor has been expended.

It appears to me that, unless the original instructions from the late superintendent are obtained rescinding this survey, and a strict examination is made into it by the surveyor general, it will be impossible ever to rectify the existing error, or to account for the singular manner the boundary lines are made to run.

As matters now stand, the responsibility falls upon the surveyor, and from him to the person from whom his instructions were received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. McDUFFIE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
October 18, 1859.

SIR: During my late visit to Nome Lackee, made in conformity with your instructions, I observed that the interests of the government were being sacrificed for individual profit, and upon conference with the superintendent, (Mr. McDuffie,) recommended that he should dismiss the employés, suspend the agent from duty, and place some person in whom he had confidence, in charge of the public property. Mr. McDuffie does not feel justified in adopting such extreme measures, but prefers submitting the matter for your consideration. To this course, I have no objection to offer, except that further sacrifice of the public interests may result from the delay.

The particular grounds of complaint to which I desire to call your attention are, that in June, 1857, Mr. T. G. Henley, late superintendent, addressed written instructions to Mr. V. E. Geiger, the agent, informing him that under authority of the United States surveyor general, Mr. W. Gray, deputy surveyor, would survey the Nome Lackee reservation, and directing Mr. Geiger to take certain starting points, and include in the survey all lands and valleys which he deemed necessary or essential for the uses of the reservation, limiting the number of acres to 25,000, according to the act of Congress. The survey was made and a map of the same approved by the surveyor general, and forwarded to the department. Mr. Geiger informs me that he was not present, and has no knowledge of the manner in which the work was performed, beyond the fact that a subsequent survey was made by the county surveyor, which disclosed some serious errors in that of Mr. Gray. Not the least important of these errors, if such in reality exist, is the exclusion of an extensive and fertile valley running nearly to the headquarters, and embracing the aqueduct from the waters of Elder creek, together with the grist-mill, hog-sheds, corral, cabin, and other public property placed there at an expense of several thousand dollars, and which come upon a private claim. I have carefully examined the maps approved by the department, and, in conformity with which the Commissioner of the General Land Office directed the register at Marysville to govern the sales under the proclamation, and find that the boundaries therein set forth include the mill and other property referred to. In no other way can I conceive it possible that the approval of the department could have been obtained; yet, if the statement of Mr. Geiger be correct, this property, although on the map, is not on the reservation.

I visited this reservation in 1854, when it was first established, and subsequently in 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859. On the occasion of each visit, with the exception of the last, I had frequent conversations with the superintendent and agent, and never heard until the 30th of September ultimo, that this or any other land under cultivation within the generally recognized limits of the reservation, was in reality outside of its boundaries and subject to settlement. The mill, water-flume, and corrals were always pointed out to me as public property on the reservation, and have always been accounted such in the official reports. Mr. Henley says in his annual report, dated September 4, 1856: "There are on the Nome Lackee reserve three adobe houses, *one flouring mill* and fourteen frame houses." In November, 1858, Mr. G. Bailey, special agent of the Interior Department, writes: "There is a flouring mill upon the reserve, and an abundance of water, but the canal by which the mill is supplied is out of repair, and the wheat grown upon the reservation is ground elsewhere by contract." It will thus be seen that this has always been designated as a part of the reservation; and it seems very singular that the surveyor should have assumed the responsibility of excluding so much valuable property and procuring the approval of his work by a fraudulent representation.

When Mr. McDuffie visited this reservation in July last, the Indians and white hands, government teams and stock, under the direction of Mr. Geiger, the agent, and Mr. Titus, the farmer, were engaged in harvesting the crop raised on this claim; and it was accounted in his general report as a portion of the crop raised on the reservation. It now appears that Mr. Geiger purchased the land from the county surveyor, and sold a portion of the crop, reserving the remainder in the public storehouse at headquarters as his individual property. The seed, labor, rations, and implements were furnished by government, and the crop was harvested at public expense, under the supervision of the agent, and was in his possession as trustee of the government, charged with its safe-keeping and proper distribution among the Indians. In his letter of explanation, dated October 12, a copy of which has been furnished me by Superintendent McDuffie, Mr. Geiger states that this crop was put in by government, with its teams and implements, but was not harvested entirely at government expense; that he furnished an equal amount of labor not only to gather and thresh this grain but the entire crop on the reservation. It will be for the department to determine whether an agent can use the public resources for his private benefit, either in whole or in part, and render subsequent compensation by introducing free labor on the reservation. Mr. Geiger correctly states that I do not seem to object to his purchase of the land. As he did not consult me previous to the purchase, of course any objection on my part now would be unavailing. If my opinion were asked, however, I could frankly say that, under similar circumstances, I would have regarded it as a duty to turn the crop over to the government for the use of the Indians, by whose labor the ground was cultivated and the crop harvested, and for whose benefit it was intended.

It is useless, however, to complicate the case by any expression of opinion, and I submit it for your consideration without further comment.

I have now further to report, that since the removal of this crop the teams and horses belonging to the reservation have been engaged in hauling timber from the mountains to the aforesaid private claims of Mr. Geiger and Mr. Titus. Some of this timber consists of large beams for building purposes and not for fencing. It is alleged that the object is to run a line fence between the reservation and the claims referred to, and that government derives the chief benefit. Whatever benefit may be derived from such use of the public teams, it is manifest that their withdrawal from the reservation must result in a very serious injury. The garden and orchard are now lying exposed and ruined for want of a few hundred yards of fencing to keep the cattle out. In a few weeks the plowing season will have commenced, but, instead of fresh oxen to do the work, the teams used for the last three months in hauling lumber from the tops of the mountains will require rest, and be altogether unfitted for such heavy work.

The present appearance of the reservation is that of utter neglect and ruin. Most of the Indians have left it, and now, with the exception of those placed upon private claims to cultivate and fence the land, there are not more than fifty to be seen within several miles of headquarters. No evidence of the results of attention, labor, or the expenditure of public money is anywhere manifest. When it is considered that forty-five or fifty thousand dollars have been expended on this reservation during the past year, it must be conceded that the result is very discouraging. Private claims of persons heretofore employed now surround the reservation in various directions. A number of idlers are constantly lounging about, drawing their subsistence from the supplies which should be devoted to the Indians. The teams and agricultural implements are being used for private purposes, with the knowledge and consent of the agent, and all progress and every prospect of success in the development of the reservation system seems to be at an end.

With what spirit, then, and what confidence in any further expenditure, can the present superintendent proceed to carry the views of the department into effect. It is impossible for him to know what portion of the reservation is public property and what private, for if one material line in the survey is incorrect, all may be. Nor can he put in a crop, which is subject, at any time after maturity, to seizure by private individuals. The condition of affairs at Nome Cult is even more discouraging than at Nome Lackee. The former employes, some of whom reside within the limits of the Indian farms, on claims purchased by them while in public employ, refuse to remove, and defy the new overseer to dispossess them. Insubordination amongst the Indians is instigated, the fences are broken down, the cattle and hogs driven in on the crops, and all authority put at defiance. The official notices issued by the superintendent, in conformity with the instructions of the department, are treated with contempt and derision. Nothing short of military force can restrain the settlers from these outrages. The question then arises, can the government dispossess these settlers? This was public land, and they settled upon it, in most cases, with the knowledge and approval of the superintendent. The principal settlers are his own sons and partners in business.

Many Indians have been killed by private companies during the past winter and spring, and a man named Jarboe now holds a commission from the governor of the State, in virtue of which he has raised a company, and has been engaged for some months past in a cruel and relentless pursuit of the Indians in this vicinity, slaughtering miscellaneous all with whom he comes in contact, without regard to age or sex. It is not my purpose to draw a more glowing picture than that warranted by the facts, but I would earnestly impress upon the department the miserable and forlorn condition of the Indians of this State. In the history of Indian races I have seen nothing so cruel and relentless as the treatment of these unhappy people by the authorities constituted by law for their protection. Instead of receiving aid and succor, they have been starved and driven away from the reservations, and then followed into their remote hiding places, where they sought to die in peace, and cruelly slaughtered, till but few are left, and that few without hope.

It is useless to draw distinctions. One reservation is as bad as another. With the exception of the Klamath, which has proved the entire practicability of the system, under judicious management, they are practically at an end. Any further expenditure of money on them, under the present system of appointment and accountability, would be worse than useless. The debts of the past year are so complicated with private accounts, that I am utterly at a loss to say what bills ought to be paid, and what rejected. As a present measure, I would recommend that all further remittances out of last year's appropriation be suspended, and that the agents be required to transmit their vouchers to Washington. When I recommended the transmission of money to meet those liabilities, it was under the impression that fraud had ceased since my original charges were preferred, but I have now no confidence in any bill presented at the office of the superintendent for inspection. In one instance a draft is drawn on the assistant treasurer by V. E. Geiger, in favor of R. Elliot, or bearer, for \$600. The bearer is Mr. Caro, who claims that there is both a public and private account due to him by the late superintendent. The check is handed to Mr. R. Elliot for examination, who admits that government owes him nothing, but that Mr. Henley owes him \$627, for which he exhibits a private note. Three checks are taken possession of by Mr. Henley, for amounts said to be due on Indian account. Mr. Ford, agent at Mendocino, refuses to settle his accounts because Mr. Henley owes him \$2,500, until he can obtain an acknowledgment to that amount. These transactions are but a specimen of what occur every day.

I have sought constantly to protect the interests of the department, in the settlement of all bills paid out of the last remittance to Mr. McDuffie, but must now acknowledge my utter inability to do so any longer. I beg to be relieved from any further connection with the payment of these liabilities. It will afford me great pleasure to continue my aid to Mr. McDuffie, and to report to the department all objections known to me to the payment of vouchers presented, but I trust you will see the necessity of withholding further remittances of money. Of course I do not refer to the necessary remittances out

of this year's appropriation to defray the current expenses of the service.

I would also call your attention to the fact that the expenses of the service, as now conducted, are considerably in excess of the appropriation, notwithstanding the orders issued by Mr. McDuffie to the agents. Another confused state of affairs will be the result, and a call will be necessary for a deficiency appropriation amounting probably to \$50,000.

With positive authority to arrest existing abuses, I might possibly succeed in stopping them, but my powers are merely advisory, and my advice is only followed when pacific and conciliatory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ROSS BROWNE,
Special Agent, &c.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, November 4, 1859.

SIR: In company with Mr. McDuffie, I have just visited the Indian farms at the Fresno and King's river.

The Fresno farm belongs to the heirs of the late Captain Vinson-haller, and has been ditched and fenced at public expense, and a heavy rent paid for it since 1854. With the exception of a few families of Indians, who always lived there or in that vicinity, and occasional visits from scattered bands in the foot-hills, it has not, since its establishment, at any time been a home for Indians. I have visited the farm several times, and have always been informed by the sub-agent that the Indians were away in the hills getting berries. This was the case in May, in September, in October, and in November. The average number there may be fairly estimated at from twenty to thirty. Last winter the citizens of King's River valley drove a few bands of Indians over and forced the sub-agent to take charge of them. Many of them left soon after and became scattered over the San Joaquin valley. As nothing has ever been produced on this farm since the first year with which to feed Indians, the sub-agent fed them principally on acorns. These acorns were gathered by the Indians on King's river, and purchased of white men by the sub-agent, as will be seen by reference to his vouchers. A considerable portion of the expense was for hauling them to the Fresno. There were thirty-six horses and mules for this purpose belonging to government, and two government wagons at the Fresno; but it was deemed expedient by the sub-agent to employ outside labor and teams. Nothing appears to have been done on the farm during the past year. The sub-agent has built himself a house, and got a farm of his own under operation on an adjoining claim, but the government farm is as complete a desert as that of the Colorado. Notwithstanding these facts, the expenditures of this agency during the past year have reached the extraordinary sum of \$36,000.

At King's river farm good fences, barns, and houses have been built for the owner, Mr. Campbell, and about a thousand bushels of grain raised, of which he claims a large portion. He has already put in a crop for his own use with the seed raised for the benefit of the Indians.

It is useless under these circumstances to attempt to do anything at either of these places.

I advised Mr. McDuffie to abolish them at once, suspend the sub-agent, and discharge Mr. Campbell, and to remove the government property to the Tejon or Tule river farm. He is still down below, and will, I presume, advise you of his action in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ROSS BROWNE,
Special Agent, &c.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, Cal., November 19, 1859.

SIR: On the 9th instant I returned from a visit to the Fresno and King's river Indian farms, and have the honor to report that from a careful examination into their condition while there, together with the prospect of their future usefulness under existing circumstances, I was induced to abandon them at once on the part of the government.

The advantages gained heretofore by the cultivation of these farms has not been at all commensurate with the expenses incurred; the amount of money paid for their rent alone has been almost sufficient to cover the entire value of the crops raised upon them. Great neglect has been shown by the sub-agents in charge, in guarding public property from decay. Most of the agricultural implements on hand are useless, from the want of proper care, the replacing of which would incur an expense the necessities of the department will not warrant. M. B. Lewis, Esq., sub-agent in charge of these places, has been directed by me to collect all the public property upon these farms together; to secure the same from loss or further injury, until instructions are received from me; to discharge all his employés, the retention of whom would be but a useless expense to the service.

The number of Indians supported upon these farms does not, in my opinion, exceed fifty, for whom it is my intention to purchase the food necessary during the present winter, which will prove to be a more economical system than that of maintaining farms at exorbitant rents.

For these reasons I have been induced to take the steps I have, and trust that the department will approve of my action in the matter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. McDUFFIE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
September 19, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 2, ultimo, requesting me to assist Mr. McDuffie in the performance of his duties as superintendent of Indian affairs for California, and, if convenient, accompany him in his visit to the reservations.

I regret that these instructions failed to reach me until after Mr. McDuffie had completed his tour of inspection. During the past year I deemed it my duty to address to the department several communications in reference to the condition of the Indian service, and requesting that instructions might be given, either to myself or some other person, to take charge of the public property on the reservations, and prevent a continuance of the abuses detailed in the written testimony of the agents and employés. No response reached me, and I was at a loss to know what course would be satisfactory to the department.

The affairs of the service are now in a very confused condition. It will require much time and labor to present them in an intelligible form for your consideration.

A brief review of the causes which have led to this result will enable you to form some idea of the present complication of affairs in this superintendency.

In April, 1858, I forwarded charges of fraud and malfeasance against the late superintendent, T. J. Henley, and transmitted additional charges and proofs by nearly every succeeding mail during that year. An allegation of prejudice was made against me by the friends of Mr. Henley, and at their request Mr. G. Bailey, an agent of the Interior Department, was sent out here especially to investigate this subject. The witnesses were carefully examined by him on each reservation, in the presence of Mr. Henley and myself, and the charges were fully sustained in his reports to the department. Nevertheless, Mr. Henley continued to act in his capacity of superintendent up to June 3, 1859, fourteen months after the original charges were preferred, and nearly a year after they were proved. The agents, sub-agents, and employés, whose testimony presented the best evidence of their unfitness for the trusts reposed in them, continued to act in their respective capacities, and no change took place except a limitation of the number of employés on the 31st of December, 1858. No remittance to pay the current expenses of the reservations, or the wages of the discharged employés, was received from May, 1858, till August, 1859, during which period there appears to have been no check upon the expenditures beyond the discretion of the late superintendent and the agents, and the power of final approval vested in the department. The great evils experienced from this condition of affairs were: the enhanced price of articles purchased on credit, arising from the uncertainty of payment; the discontent of the discharged employés, who had acquired some influence over the Indians; and the popular clamor throughout the State against what was regarded as unreasonable and unjustifiable neglect of the public interests.

Notwithstanding the reduced number of employés since December 31, 1858, the agents and sub-agents have encumbered the service with debts, of which they are either unable or unwilling to render a correct account; but which, from the approximate estimates in the hands of the new superintendent, will probably exceed the entire appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, of which it was supposed a portion would be available for the present year. They have retained a greater number of employés than that allowed by the instructions of the department; they have retained employés whose complicity in the frauds, heretofore reported by me, is demonstrated by the testimony on file; they have kept running accounts at stores, and no books or accounts to show the articles purchased or the prices agreed upon; they can present no vouchers for those purchases, to the correctness of which they can honestly make oath; they have suffered the reservations to fall into a state of neglect and decay wholly at variance with the published reports of their prosperity. The property returns and abstracts of issues show that the amount of property accounted for is but a fraction of that which should be on hand according to Mr. Henley's vouchers. No adequate return of the large bands of cattle, for which vouchers have been transmitted, has been made; and the agents and sub-agents have failed to show what became of them. The independent treasury act has been violated, as shown by my reports, in the transmission of fraudulent vouchers; but no measures have been taken to enforce the law. Pending the abuses which have arisen from these causes, the reservations have been diverted from their legitimate purpose, and in some cases the Indians have been slaughtered in consequence of alleged depredations upon private property belonging to officers of the superintendency. Having already made explicit statements covering many of these points, I deem it unnecessary to make a further recapitulation of the difficulties at present existing. I am confident that nothing can be done by the new superintendent, under such a complication of affairs, to promote the welfare of the Indians. Either an entirely new *régime* must be established, or he will be hopelessly involved in trouble, and compelled, by a sense of justice to himself and his sureties, to resign.

By his original instructions, he was required to ascertain the outstanding indebtedness, and forward all claims to the department for settlement. While engaged in the prosecution of this inquiry, a remittance of \$80,000 was made to the agents, the application of which he was directed to superintend, in case he had given bonds. Before this order could be complied with, the funds were drawn and in the hands of the agents, who, it is presumed, applied them to the liquidation of outstanding liabilities. But they have failed to furnish him with an intelligible account of the particular disbursements made; and he is at a loss to know what bills have been paid and what remain to be paid. Out of the remittance of \$30,750, made directly to him, he has turned over such portion as he could ascertain to be applicable to the payment of agents, sub-agents, incidental expenses, and pay of employés, up to June 30, 1859, leaving a small balance applicable to the general liabilities of the reservations. In San Francisco alone it is estimated that \$13,000 is due for purchases made by the late super-

intendent. Some of the dealers to whom this money is due are nearly ruined in consequence of the non-payment of their bills. But the superintendent cannot ascertain whether the goods so purchased ever went to the reservations, or what portion of them were for public or private purposes. He is exceedingly desirous of appeasing the clamor of these creditors, but apprehends difficulty in assuming to pay them, without certificates of purchase from his predecessor, and the certificates of the agents that the goods were duly delivered. To obtain these has been his constant effort for some time past, but without success.

Mr. McDuffie seems desirous of performing his duty with credit to the government; but it will be conceded that his position is embarrassing. He is, in some respects, an auditor of disbursements to be made by others. He has no knowledge, and can have none, of the propriety or disposition of the purchases made prior to his appointment, and can only object to purchases which may be made at any future time, by signifying his disapproval upon the vouchers after the transaction has taken place.

The department has refused its assent to any removals which he has recommended, or may in future recommend, without a statement of reasons. He can give no reasons without incurring the personal hostility of men who have acquired a powerful influence over the Indians, which they can, if so inclined, exercise to the absolute destruction of the service. And yet to continue with the same officers, and under the same system which has heretofore obtained, and with results so disastrous before him, is utterly impracticable. It is too much to require that a new and inexperienced officer shall bring order out of chaos with these conflicting elements around him.

I have, therefore, to recommend, as the only practical remedy, that all the Indian agencies and sub-agencies of California be abolished; that the superintendent be authorized to hire a suitable person as overseer or farmer, subject at all times to his orders, on each reservation and farm, whose duty it shall be to take care of the Indians, and show them how to work; and to procure such other aid within the limits of the appropriation as may be absolutely necessary. This will, to some extent, place the affairs of the superintendency directly under his control, and preclude those conflicting influences heretofore so disastrous in this branch of the public service.

In view of the probability that the appropriation for the last fiscal year will be exhausted in the payment of existing liabilities, I have advised Mr. McDuffie to make his estimates for the present fiscal year within the limit of \$50,000, which he has done, and instructions to limit the expenditures to that amount have been issued to the agents. A portion of the year, however, from June to September, has expired; and during that period the expenses have been at the rate of more than \$100,000 per annum. Nor have I any confidence that after the receipt of the order they will be brought within the prescribed limit.

As my only object in this matter is to present for your consideration a plain and truthful statement of facts, in order that you may form a correct estimate of the difficulties which exist, and exercise your judgment as to the most appropriate remedy, I trust you will excuse the frankness with which I have referred to every point; and accept the

assurance that I shall render Mr. McDuffie such aid as my limited time will permit, and do all in my power to protect the interests of the service committed to his charge.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. ROSS BROWNE,

Special Agent Treasury Department.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, October 22, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a circular addressed by me to the agents and sub-agents in this superintendency, and to request that you will give the subject your early consideration.

So long as the officers referred to are permitted to contract debts, and expend public money on their own responsibility, I can have no control over the proper disposition of the limited appropriation now available for Indian purposes. The expenditures under that appropriation have already exceeded the limits prescribed to the agents in my written orders, and it is impossible for me to approve or disapprove of bills incurred without my personal knowledge. I deem it essential to the interests of the service that this species of patronage, out of which so many evils have grown, should be withheld from subordinate officers, for whose management of the public business committed to their charge I am held responsible. In no other way can I know that the funds appropriated for the benefit of the Indians are judiciously devoted to that purpose.

I conceive that the responsibility of keeping the Indians in subjection, and securing as far as practicable a successful issue of the reservation system, devolves ultimately upon me, and I am desirous that all funds transmitted to me should be devoted to the legitimate purposes for which they are intended, in such a manner as to secure the greatest advantage to the Indian service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. McDUFFIE,

Superintendent Indian Affairs for California.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Circular.]

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, October 21, 1859.

SIR: I have to direct that you will hereafter make no purchases of goods or supplies of any kind on account of the Indian service.

You will transmit to me quarterly a requisition for all articles required by you, and I will purchase and pay for them at my own discretion, charging the amount to your agency. Upon the acknowledge-

ment of the receipt of such supplies, I shall give you corresponding credit, and transmit the account to the department.

Unless otherwise instructed by the department, I shall turn over to you such sums as may be allowed by law, under the limits of the appropriation, for your salary, and that of the employés under your charge, reserving to myself the exclusive right to supervise the purchase of all goods and supplies.

All accounts on credit with any store in your vicinity, or with any person, must cease from and after this date, as I shall approve no bills or vouchers made contrary to this order.

I have also to direct that hereafter you will incur no traveling expenses without previous written application to me, stating the nature of the service upon which you contemplate leaving your agency; but in case of any emergency requiring your temporary absence before an answer can be had, you will advise me of the fact previous to your departure, and if, in my judgment, your absence is absolutely required by the interests of the service, your account will be passed.

If there is any person not in the public employ residing within the limits of your agency, or at present sojourning there at public expense, they must at once be removed. It is not contemplated to prohibit visitors from making temporary calls for purposes of business or information, but you will, as far as practicable, enforce the existing regulations on this subject, which contemplate the exclusion from the reservation of white persons not connected with the public service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. McDUFFIE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California.

TEJON INDIAN AGENCY,

August 9, 1859.

SIR: I left San Francisco on the 24th ultimo, and since then have visited the different Indian agencies, and farms connected with them, in this southern portion of my superintendency.

It is my intention to leave this evening for Los Angeles, where I shall examine into the condition of the sub-agency of the Colorado district, and from thence I shall go to San Francisco, where I hope to arrive on the 17th or 18th instant. From there I shall visit the Klamath, which will complete the tour of inspection prescribed in my letter of instructions.

I have made every effort to accomplish this examination in as short a time as possible, but have experienced very great delay, from the somewhat confused state in which I have found matters, consequent on the delay of public funds to meet the current indebtedness of the different farms. I have, however, succeeded in getting complete inventories of property remaining on hand on the 30th of last June, and have, as far as the public interest would permit, indicated the articles expended, and of little or no use, to be sold.

On my arrival in San Francisco I anticipate finding there, for my

examination and transmittal, full returns of the indebtedness of this superintendency for the past fiscal year.

I regret it is not in my power to give you a correct idea of the present condition of these reservations, excepting through a detailed report, which I shall forward to the department at the earliest practicable moment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES Y. McDUFFIE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

A. B. GREENWOOD, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, September 4, 1859.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose, herewith, my report upon the condition of Indian affairs in this superintendency, together with inventories of public property remaining on the different reservations, in compliance with my instructions from the department, dated April 4, 1859.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. McDUFFIE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, California, September 4, 1859.

SIR: As soon as practicable after my arrival in this State, I proceeded, in conformity to my instructions from the department of the 4th of April, to visit the different Indian reservations connected with this superintendency, for the purpose of examining into their present condition, and of receiving from Colonel T. J. Henley, the public property intrusted to him as superintendent of Indian affairs for California.

I have now the honor to report the following, as the result of my investigation.

NOME LACKEE.

This has generally been considered the most prominent reservation. It is situated on the edge of the foot-hills, into which the Coast range breaks, descending into the Sacramento valley.

It is said to contain twenty-five thousand acres, and presents one of the first ranges for stock and the production of all kinds of small grain, to be found in the State. The country is gently undulating from the spur of the Coast range to where it strikes the Sacramento valley, a

distance of twelve miles. The hills are covered with a luxuriant growth of wild oats, indicating the character of the soil, and every attempt at cultivation is rewarded by an abundant harvest. In consequence of the scarcity of water, but little success is met with in the cultivation of vegetables, melons, &c., so much desired as an article of Indian food.

There has been cultivated during the past season about 800 acres, mostly in small grain, out of which 150 acres of wheat was almost totally destroyed by smut. These 800 acres are divided into small farms, some distance apart, but all within the circumference of seven miles; the richest bottoms only being selected for cultivation, causing this separation. In consequence of the scarcity of timber in the immediate vicinity, the nearest being found in the Coast range, twelve miles distant, but little fencing has been done, so that these districts of cultivated land are at all times open to the ravages of cattle, being protected only by the vigilance of those persons in whose immediate charge they are. However much this is to be regretted, and notwithstanding the unprotected appearance it gives the farms, it is, I think, in a great measure unavoidable, as the procuring of timber from the mountains would entail an expense which the necessities of the reservation will not warrant.

The grain, wheat, barley, and rye, were being harvested during my visit. But an approximate estimate of its yield could be made. The growth appeared to be luxuriant, and it was estimated that it would be 15,000 bushels. Should the crop reach this amount, the result will be gratifying, inasmuch as it, together with the remainder of the last harvest, will materially lessen the expense of the reservation during the coming year. A large garden has also been attempted; some labor has been expended upon it, but with little success; a few fruit trees and vegetables of but little value being all that is left to testify to the efforts of a gardener.

As will be seen on the accompanying inventory of property, a number of houses have been built. Many of these are small wooden structures, of but small value, though answering the purposes for which they were intended. Those in the neighborhood of headquarters are substantially built, mostly of adobe, and serve as comfortable residences for the employés. The farming improvements, barns, corrals, &c., are of that durable character usually used on the frontier. These buildings are located on different parts of the reserve, mostly adjacent to the farms.

There is also on this reservation a band of California mares, with which a number of colts and a few mule colts are running. I have ordered them to be sold under my general instructions, as they are of but small value to the government, and a source of some expense. I am confident that the raising of stock on these reservations will never prove profitable, unless it is entirely separated from every other interest, and held to a strict and particular accountability by itself.

I was unable to ascertain the exact number of stock cattle belonging to this reservation. The agent estimates them (after deducting the number that have been killed for food) to be about one hundred and twenty-five head. But few of these were to be seen, the lateness of

the season compelling them to stray, and scatter over a large tract of country in search of water. It was represented as being impossible to get an accurate account of them, excepting at a general rode of all the cattle in the neighborhood, which, at that season of the year, was impracticable, on account of the extreme heat of the weather.

The total number of Indians estimated to belong on this reservation is one thousand. Many of these visit the reserve only at certain periods of the year, when they remain for a while; resorting again to the hills as the season for wild fruit approaches. The number present during my visit was upwards of six hundred, the half of whom were engaged in the labors of the field. A number of these people appeared intelligent and industrious, understanding well and apparently appreciating the cultivation of the soil and the management of the various machines used in harvesting. They appeared well disposed and contented, performing their duties with spirit and alacrity.

As this reservation is the only one whose boundaries have been definitely fixed by survey, it has assumed a position the others cannot take. It is entirely free from the intrusion of settlers, and is recognized by the community as a point established by the government as a reservation.

In location I looked upon it as being in many respects disadvantageous. Situated in the center of one of the most thriving counties in the State, the surrounding country is being rapidly settled, and before long the entire reserve will be pressed in upon all sides by a busy population. The interests of a farming community are never identical with those of an Indian farm, and the proximity of the whites always leads to disaffection among the Indians. Isolation from these influences, which is a great consideration in the selection of an Indian reservation, it here out of the question. Apart from this, Nome Lackee possesses but few attractions to other Indians than those whose immediate home it has ever been. Game of every kind is scarce, it possesses no fishery, and the usual crop of acorns so eagerly sought by the Indians is not to be found here; hence, I consider that, while the county of Tehama is deprived of one of its finest tracts of land, an inadequate advantage occurs to the government.

NOME CULT.

This valley lies in the Coast range, and is about sixty miles southwest of Nome Lackee. The trail to it leads directly over an elevated portion of the Coast range which divides the waters of Eel river from those of the Sacramento. The estimated elevation of this ridge is four thousand feet, and at this late season of the year snow was lying in deep drifts upon its northern face. The trail from Nome Lackee is a good one, and is practicable for pack-trains during a large portion of the year—wood, water, and grass being found in abundance.

The valley runs northwest and southeast, and contains about twenty thousand acres.

An Indian farm was established in the northern portion of it by Colonel T. J. Henley, late superintendent, sometime in the year 1856. It has been conducted with some success, and contrasts now favorably

with Nome Lackee. It contains about four thousand acres, a large portion of which is inclosed by a substantial oak-rail fence, all of which, under the superintendency of white employés, has been accomplished by Indian labor. Several comfortable log houses have been erected at the headquarters and surrounded by an oak palisade; others of a less costly character have been built on convenient parts of the farm. A large number of small log huts have been also put up for the use of the Indians, which I am told they occupy during the winter months.

About three hundred acres have been cultivated this season, two hundred of which was planted in small grain, one hundred in corn, and the remainder in vegetables.

The crops were being harvested during my visit, and promised from their appearance to yield abundantly, excepting one hundred acres of wheat which was destroyed by smut.

Vegetables of every variety grow here with great luxuriance, and corn of a superior quality can be raised.

During the spring and summer a large portion of this valley is covered with a rich growth of clover. Wild potatoes, and other nutritious roots much desired by the Indians, are to be found in large quantities.

Oak timber of a superior size and quality abounds here, producing a crop of acorns which contributes largely to the support of Indians. Difficulties have arisen between the settlers and the Indians on account of this source of subsistence being somewhat cut off from the numerous bands of cattle running in this range by the Indian harvest.

Water can be obtained by digging twelve or fifteen feet in any portion of the valley, and quite a number of living springs are scattered over its face. The season of vegetation is later in this region than in the Sacramento valley by about one month.

Cut off from the settlements and inclosed upon all sides by mountains, possessing every quality in the soil for the successful cultivation of a farm, and containing an abundance of those wild products so desired by Indians, I know of no place within this State so well fitted for an Indian reservation as it. If bounded on one side by Eel river and on the other by the mountain shed, this reservation would possess advantages rarely to be found.

In order, however, that the reservation system should be carried on with a prospect of success in this region, I deem it essential that the entire valley should be occupied by it, and that the settlers now holding claims should be induced to move out of it. I look upon this as absolutely necessary to the successful prosecution of the reservation system in this place. A number of cattle belonging to the government are running at large in this valley. I endeavored to have them collected, but found it impossible excepting at a rate of compensation which I did not consider the case warranted. The number is said to be three hundred and fifty. I was enabled to count upwards of three hundred of them, but declined to receive them until they were all collected, and properly branded with a uniform mark. At present a large number of them bear the mark of their original owner, and in general they are so much mixed up with those belonging to settlers,

that I was convinced a correct account could not be taken excepting at a general rode.

It is my intention to visit this valley again, in company with Colonel Henley, later in the fall, when I shall receipt to him for such as are turned over to me, and advertise the same immediately for sale.

MENDOCINO.

This reservation extends from Hare creek to a short distance above the Bedator—distance about ten miles, and is three miles wide. It is particularly well situated for a reservation, abounding in the natural sources of Indian subsistence. Fish of various kinds abound, besides the usual quantity of seeds and edible roots in the vicinity. A fishery exists in the Noyo river, where a considerable supply of salmon can be caught every season for the use of the Indians.

Although grain does not thrive in this region in consequence of the cold sea breezes, vegetables can be cultivated with great success. There has been from four to five hundred acres cultivated this season, which will probably yield a fair average crop. The greater portion of the land under cultivation is of a light, sandy character. Farms are established at different points on this reserve, taking advantage of the best locations. The first is Bald Hill, four miles, and the second, Bedator, two miles from headquarters.

At each of these farms small rancheros are established, containing a few families, from whom the necessary working hands are obtained. As a general thing these families appeared well clothed, though they expressed themselves much dissatisfied with their condition.

The total number of Indians residing on this reservation does not exceed five hundred, although, I am convinced, a greater number visit the reserve at certain seasons of the year, and by judicious management could be induced to remain permanently.

A number of houses have been built as quarters for the employés. These are of an ordinary, though comfortable character. Those composing the headquarters are small, though well constructed. The blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops are sufficiently large and commodious, and the barns are superior in character to any I have seen on the reservations.

The different articles enumerated on my inventory as farming tools are very much worn, and will require replacing before long.

Considering the natural advantages this reservation possesses, it does not prevent a thriving appearance.

The number of resident Indians should be increased; a larger quantity of land should be cultivated, and more attention paid to the moral and physical condition of the Indians.

I have to report to the department the existence of a steam saw-mill on this reservation under the direction of private individuals. It is situated at the mouth of the Noyo river, about six hundred yards from the headquarters. The department is familiar with the particulars attending the erection of this mill. At present, I regard it as an obstacle in the way of the future welfare and prosperity of the Indians, subjecting them to the baneful influence of a class of white men, whose in-

terests are in no way identified with them, and who have no sympathy for their condition. The utmost effort on the part of the agent in charge of this mill, who seems inclined to support the laws and regulations of the reserve, cannot abate the evil attending this proximity of the whites.

Intemperance and disease are among the evils which must inevitably attend these people so long as they are subjected to these influences. Apart from these considerations, the operation of logging encroaches upon and injures the salmon fishery in the Noyo river, which is one of the natural resources of the place.

A private store for the vending of goods to Indians and employés, has been for some time carried on here by permission, I understand, of the late superintendent. So convinced am I of the unavoidable evils attending all such licenses upon reservations, that I shall revoke the permission granted in this instance, at once. With the view of separating the Indians for the time being from the influences referred to, the agent has been directed to remove them immediately after harvest from the headquarters to the neighborhood of the Bedator; leaving only force enough to carry on the current business of the place, I was induced to this step from a hope that means may be devised for the removal of these evils.

FRESNO.

This agency is situated on the Fresno river, a small stream which rises in the Sierra Nevada and sinks early in the summer, shortly after entering the San Joaquin plains, but empties in the San Joaquin river during the winter or rainy season.

A farm was established here upon the property of Mr. Vinsonhaller, some years ago, for the support of the Foot-hill Indians, and such other tribes as might be induced to reside in the plains. If this farm ever did afford the home and protection for which it was established, the period has passed when it can be of the slightest service. Constant droughts and failure of the crops from year to year has convinced me of the inutility of any further attempts at its cultivation.

The improvements existing are of little value to the owner of the property, and of none to government. The quantity of land cultivated this year is trifling and the crops of little value. The great scarcity of water renders every effort at farming on the part of the Indians abortive, and irrigation is attended with great labor and expense. As appears on the inventory, the amount of public property on this place is small and is much worn. Ten thousand pounds of wheat is all that remains on the reserve for the present year.

For these reasons, and the fact that the number of Indians upon it does not warrant its support, I think it expedient to incur no further expense upon this farm, and shall take the necessary steps to abandon it as soon as possible.

KING'S RIVER.

This farm is attached to the Fresno agency, and is in charge of Mr. William Campbell, who claims the property. I consider that the

rent asked for this place does not authorize its occupation for a longer period than possible. It is situated on the right bank of King's river, contains some good soil, and is well watered. There is an abundance of timber upon it for fencing purposes, and in other respects possesses advantages, but is too closely surrounded by settlers to answer the purposes of an Indian agency.

The Indians living here belong to the valley adjacent and to King's river. They are few in number, and would be contented to remain, if secure from the attacks of a large number of persons in the neighborhood, who are opposed to their doing so.

About two hundred acres have been cultivated by the Indians; mostly in wheat and barley. Some corn has been raised, for which the soil is well adapted, but has been mostly destroyed by animals running at large. The improvements consists of a well-built brick house, the residence of the overseer, Mr. Campbell, and a substantial barn and out-houses.

The quantity of grain on hand from this year's crop is about eight hundred bushels of wheat and a thousand bushels of barley, together with four or five tons of hay. The grain is well stored, and the hay secured in stacks.

The amount of public property used here in farming is small, and, like that at the Fresno, much worn.

TEJON.

This reservation is situated at the extreme southern base of the Sierra Nevada, where they join the Coast range of mountains.

In consequence of the great scarcity of water but little has been accomplished here for several years past.

The number of Indians estimated to belong to this reserve is six hundred. I visited most of the rancheros, and saw, perhaps, two hundred souls. Many of these are residents of the locality, known as the Tejon tribe. Most of the labor is performed by them, having in years past acquired some knowledge of farming by a residence on the missions. Some of the principal chiefs have small farms allotted to them, which they cultivate for their own exclusive benefit. The farming for the general support of the Indians has not been successful for the reasons cited.

There is collected here a considerable amount of public property, most of which is old and worn out. The public buildings, exclusive of headquarters, connected with this agency are situated at intervals over a few miles where there has been some cultivation.

Those composing the headquarters are well built of adobe, and being surrounded by a luxuriant vineyard and orchard containing a variety of fruits, such as figs, pomegranates, peaches, and apples, presents an appearance of comfort and cleanliness hardly to be expected in this region.

A small farm at Tule river has been established in connection with this agency. On it some corn has been raised this season, and considerable improvement made. The number of Indians collected here is about three hundred, and this number can be increased. It has always been the home of a very considerable tribe, who are contented

and willing to remain; but the country is rapidly being settled, and public sentiment is against their doing so.

The land upon which this farm is located belongs to a private citizen, with whom I have made arrangements for the present for its continued occupation, until a more suitable home can be provided for these Indians. I am convinced, from recent reports, that the country in the vicinity of Oucus river is well adapted for an Indian reservation. Should it be reserved by the government for Indian purposes, as I am informed it is contemplated, its location indicates it to be a suitable place for the Fresno, King's River, and Tule River Indians. Then they would be removed from influences that are now rapidly destroying them, and the inhabitants of the country they now live in would be relieved from a source of great complaint by their removal there. In this event I would suggest the abandonment of the Fresno, King's River, Tule river, and the Tejon Indian reservation, leaving only a sub-agent to visit those few bands of Indians remaining in the valleys, administering to their immediate wants, and to offer inducements to them to seek an asylum at Oucus River reservation. Should this policy be pursued, I am confident it would be but a short time before these valleys would be entirely free from their presence.

The number of Indians residing in the vicinity of San Diego is very considerable. I am informed that they are well disposed, and support themselves in many instances by the cultivation of small patches of land. I have deemed it essential that a special agent should frequently visit them, preserving friendly relations with them by the distribution of seed and agricultural implements, until such a time as the government may be enabled to procure a suitable location for a small farm for their use, which I consider essential to the welfare of the Indians and to the interests of the community among whom they live.

Much trouble has been experienced in this and other parts of the country by these roving bands of Indians. Unless a suitable home is provided for them, it is difficult to devise a plan for the remedy of this evil. Their present condition is much to be deplored, as they are frequently, no doubt, induced from want to commit depredations upon the property of settlers, which is too frequently punished with an unrelenting hand. Difficulties occasioned in this way in Round valley and its vicinity are at present particularly to be lamented.

The killing of Indians is a daily occurrence there. Under the circumstances, it is difficult to ascertain the actual cause of complaint. The Indians are accused of killing cattle and other stock belonging to settlers, but the evidences of it produced are not, in my opinion, sufficient to substantiate the charge. Efforts are being constantly made to quiet the existing feeling against these miserable people, and to gather them upon the reservations, where they shall be protected; but with little success. If some means be not speedily devised, by which the unauthorized expeditions that are constantly out in search of them can be restrained, they will soon be exterminated.

I beg respectfully to call your attention to the necessity of having the Indian reservations in this State officially surveyed. Great trouble has been experienced heretofore by the agents in holding exclusive

possession of the lands designated by the government for Indian purposes, for the want of definitely fixed boundaries.

I regret that the limited time allotted me for the accomplishment of this duty precluded the possibility of my visiting those portions of this superintendency north of Mendocino and south of the Tejon. Recent reports from D. E. Buel, Esq., agent at the Klamath, convinces me, however, that his reservation is in a prosperous condition. As it is my intention to visit this reservation immediately, I shall make it the subject of a special report.

Great effort has been made to ascertain the amount of indebtedness of the reservations, as required in my instructions; but, as yet, the returns of the different agents have not been completed. I hope, however, to be able to report in full upon this subject before long.

The embarrassed condition of this superintendency suggests many subjects that should be laid before the department, but which I am compelled to defer, on account of the limited time allowed me for the preparation of this report.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

J. Y. McDUFFIE,

Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California.

Hon. A. B. GREENWOOD,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Inventory of public property remaining on hand at Nome Lackee Indian reservation, (V. E. Geiger, agent,) on the 30th of June, 1859.

Articles.	Condition.	Remarks.
2 axes, broad.....	Good order.....	Many of these articles are on Nome Cult Indian farm, which is attached to Nome Lackee agency.
3 axes, hand.....	.....do.....
20 axes, felling.....	.....do.....
6 ax handles.....	.....do.....
2 anvils.....	.....do.....
24 augers, assorted.....	.....do.....
6 auger bits.....	.....do.....
3 auger handles.....	.....do.....
100 pounds alfalfa seed.....	.....do.....
2 cans axle grease.....	.....do.....
5 bedsteads.....	.....do.....
3 brace stocks.....	.....do.....
1 bell, church.....	.....do.....
1 bell, hand.....	.....do.....
2 bars, leading, pairs of.....	Much worn.....	Hospital department.
7 bridles, riding.....	.....do.....
22 bridles, harness.....	.....do.....
12 blankets, pairs of.....	.....do.....
1 set of wagon boxes.....	.....do.....
2 brooms.....	.....do.....
1 block and pulleys, set.....	.....do.....
16 buckets.....	.....do.....
156 buoys, cedar.....	Good order.....	
1 brush, paint.....	.....do.....
1 bellows, blacksmith.....	Much worn.....	
12 bottles, glass.....	Good order.....	
2 caldrons.....	.....do.....
12 pounds candles.....	.....do.....
6 candlesticks.....do.....	Hospital department.
1 set of casters.....	.....do.....
32 chains, log.....	.....do.....
18 chisels.....	Good order.....	
1 coffee-mill.....	Worn.....	
2 curry-combs.....	.....do.....
2 pair of compasses.....	.....do.....
1 compass, coopers'.....	.....do.....
2 clocks.....	Broken.....	
2 crowbars.....	Worn.....	
12 cups and saucers.....	.....do.....
6 cups, tin.....	.....do.....
1 churn.....	.....do.....
26 cradles, grain.....	Much worn.....	
6 chairs.....	.....do.....
1 crow, coopers'.....	.....do.....
4 handcuffs.....	.....do.....
3 ankle-cuffs.....	.....do.....
1 can, tin.....	.....do.....
3 dippers.....	.....do.....
6 dishes.....	.....do.....
4 doubletrees, sets.....	.....do.....
1 eraser.....do.....	Hospital department.
1 funnel, glass.....	.....do.....
6 files, assorted.....	.....do.....
24 forks, hay and grain.....	.....do.....
1 flask, powder.....	.....do.....
2 gauges, carpenters'.....	.....do.....
5 grindstones.....	.....do.....
4 hames, pairs of.....	.....do.....
4 hubs, wagon.....	.....do.....
10 harrows.....	.....do.....

INVENTORY—Continued.

Articles.	Condition.	Remarks.
7 sets of harness.....	Much worn	Four-horse harness and plow harness.
10 hammers, assorted.....	do.....	
3 hatchets.....	do.....	
35 hoes	do.....	
6 horse blankets	do.....	
1 hoe, coopers'	do.....	
2 inkstands	do.....	
300 pounds iron, assorted.....	do.....	
10 pounds iron, sad	do.....	
1 case of instruments.....	do.....	
1 jointer, coopers'	do.....	
1 knife, shoeing.....	do.....	
6 knives, butcher.....	do.....	
2 knives, drawing	do.....	
1 set knives and forks.....	do.....	
1 knife, farriers'	do.....	
1 lantern	do.....	
1 level, spirit.....	do.....	
8 mattresses.....	do.....	
1 mill, fanning.....	do.....	
1 mill, flour	do.....	
1 mill, corn.....	do.....	
1 mold, bullet.....	Part lost	
1 mortar and pestle	Good order	
6 overalls, pairs of.....	New	
16 oars	Old and useless	
24 ox bows.....	Good order	
30 ox yokes.....	do.....	
1 ox cart.....	do.....	
6 pillows, assorted.....	do.....	
12 pillow cases.....	do.....	
10 planes, assorted	do.....	
4 reams letter paper	do.....	
12 picks.....	do.....	
1 pin, rolling.....	do.....	
41 plows, assorted.....	Much worn and in bad condition.	
37 plow-points.....	Good order.....	
1 plow, carpenter's	do.....	
1 punch, saddler's	do.....	
8 pots, watering	do.....	
2 pitchers.....	Good order.....	
1 press, clothes	do.....	
2 pistols, (revolvers).....	do.....	
18 rakes, hay	do.....	
4 rasps, (horse and shoe).....	do.....	
9 rifles	do.....	
1 ruler	do.....	
1 rasp, wood	do.....	
1 rule, carpenter's.....	do.....	
12 spoons, assorted	do.....	
18 scythe stones	do.....	
6 saddles, pack.....	do.....	
2 salt cellars.....	do.....	
11 saddles, riding.....	do.....	
4 saws, cross-cut	do.....	
5 saws, hand	do.....	
1 saw, whip.....	do.....	
1 saw setter	do.....	
2 scales, (balance and platform).....	do.....	
1 scale, balance	do.....	
18 spades	do.....	

INVENTORY—Continued.

Articles.	Condition.	Remarks.
2 screws, bench.....	.....
1 screw, (plate and dies) .....	.....
180 sickles .....	.....
1 skiff	Worthless	
12 shovels.....	.....
1 skimmer.....	Good order.....	
7 stoves, cooking	In use	
1 stove, office .....	.....
30 feet of stove-pipe	New	
8 stove-pipe joints.....	.....do.....	
6 spurs, pairs of	In use	
3 squares.....	Good order.....	
12 scythes and sheaths .....	.....do.....	
1 scythe brush.....	.....
1 pair of shears.....	.....
2 shaves, draw .....	.....
24 spokes, wagon.....	.....
3 sieves.....	.....
3 trowels, mason's.....	.....
1 thresher and horse-power.....	.....
12 tumblers .....	.....
4 tongs, smith's .....	.....
2 thermometers .....	.....	Hospital department.
6 tubs, wash .....	.....
2 vises, smith's .....	.....
4 wagons.....	Bad	
6 wedges.....	.....
3 wheels, well .....	.....
2 wrenches .....	.....
2,000 pounds wool.....	Bad condition	
<i>Buildings.</i>		
1 blacksmith shop .....	.....
1 carpenter's shop .....	.....
5 dwelling-houses.....	Frame	
1 kitchen and house.....	.....do.....	
1 stable and barn .....	.....do.....	
1 bake-house.....	.....do.....	
1 small building .....	.....do.....	Residence of Indian chief, inclosed in an adobe wall.
4 buildings, store houses.....	Adobe	
1 building, dwelling.....	.....do.....	
1 dwelling-house.....	Frame	At Nevada camp, 3½ miles from reservation.
1 barn .....	.....do.....	Do. do.
1 stable .....	.....do.....	Do. do.
3 Indian houses.....	.....do.....	Small.
1 log grainery	Hewed	
1 dwelling-house .....	.....
3 log houses.....	Good for nothing	
4 dwelling-houses	Frame	Purchased some time since of settlers at Nome Cult.
34 houses	Log	19 of these are Indian huts, 12 feet square; others as storehouses, &c.
<i>Stock.</i>		
240 head of wild horses.....	.....	Ordered to be sold.
86 oxen, (working).....	.....
25 horses .....	.....
19 mules .....	.....
20 cows.....	.....

INVENTORY—Continued.

Articles.	Condition.	Remarks.
125 head wild cattle at Nome Lackee.		This is the number estimated by the agent; they were not counted for reasons given in report.
357 head wild cattle		Do. do.
200 chickens.....		Nome cult..
<i>Amount of crop remaining from last year's harvest.</i>		
2,200 bushels of wheat.....		Well stored.

J. Y. McDUFFIE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs for California.

Inventory of public property remaining on hand at Tejon Indian reservation, (James R. Vineyard, agent,) on the 13th of June, 1859.

Articles.	Condition.	Remarks.
1 anvil.....	Good order.....	
49 abstracts, (blank).....	do	
3 bedsteads.....	do	
1 bellows, (smiths').....	do	
68 blanks, (prop. rets.).....	do	
1 bureau	do	
6 bridles, (assorted).....	Much worn.....	
1 brace and bit.....	Good order.....	
1 caldron	do	
3 candlesticks	do	
1 churn.....	do	
2 cradles, grain	do	
12 cups and saucers.....	do	
1 clock.....	do	
1 diamond, glaziers'.....	do	
4 files.....	do	
1 United States flag.....	do	
50 fowls	do	
6 pitchforks.....	do	
1 gauge, carpenters'.....	do	
1 grindstone.....	do	
4 hames, pairs of	Much worn.....	
harness, sets of.....	Very much worn..	
4 hammers.....	Good order.....	
15 horses		
14 houses, adobe.....		
1 house frame	Good order.....	
94 pounds iron.....		
1 iron circular saw.....		At Mendocino.
1 inkstand.....		
1 case of instruments.....		
1 jug, cream.....		
2 jars.....		
1 knife, drawing.....		
2 knives and forks, sets of.....		

INVENTORY—Continued.

Articles.	Condition.	Remarks.
1	keg.....	
10	pounds of leather.....	
1	spirit level.....	
1	mattress.....	
1	fanning mill.....	
1	mortar and pestle.....	
31	mules.....	
10	mule collars.....	
2	measures.....	
21	pounds of mule shoes.....	
1	net, fish.....	
7	oxen.....	
5	gallons lard oil.....	
25	pounds of powder.....	
20	quires of paper, writing.....	
4	planes, carpenters'.....	
6	plows.....	
8	plow-points.....	
2	coffee pots.....	
2	rulers.....	
17	pounds of steel.....	
1	scythe.....	
3	pounds of solder.....	
1	saddle.....	
1	saw, circular.....	
1	scale, platform.....	
1	scale, spring balance.....	
2	screw benches.....	
2	screwdrivers.....	
2	solder irons.....	
1	square, carpenters'.....	
1	washstand.....	
1	stocks and dyes.....	
2	stoves.....	
1	spread, bed.....	
1	table.....	
1	thermometer.....	
4	tongs, (smiths').....	
1	tureen.....	
1	tub, wash.....	
1	vise, (smiths').....	
1	vise, hand.....	
5	wagons.....	
2	wrenches.....	
2	wash pans.....	
15,800	pounds hay.....	
600	pounds peas.....	
12,000	pounds wheat.....	
9,000	pounds barley.....	
1	pound acid, sulphuric.....	
$\frac{1}{2}$	pound muriatic acid.....	
$\frac{1}{2}$	gallon alcohol.....	
1	pound acid, tartaric.....	
$\frac{1}{2}$	pound acid, nitric.....	
3	pounds borax.....	
3	ounces cantharides.....	
2	ounces capsici.....	
1	caustic holder.....	
3	ounces conium ex.....	
$\frac{1}{2}$	pound corrosive sublimate.....	
2	pounds chloroform.....	
4	ounces urogot.....	
2	ounces extract of aconite.....	

INVENTORY—Continued.

Articles.	Condition.	Remarks.
3 ounces extract of belladonna.....	
3 ounces extract of henbane.....	
4 ounces extract of valerian.....	
2 ounces spirits of lavender.....	
1 ounce oil of cinnamon.....	
1 ounce oil of croton.....	
7 ounces oil of amber.....	
3 ounces opium.....	
1 spatula.....	
1 speculum, ear.....	
1 speculum, vagina.....	
2 drams strychnine.....	
2 pounds sulphur.....	
<i>Buildings.</i>		
14 houses.....	Adobe.....	
1 house, frame.....	
<i>Stock.</i>		
15 horses.....	
31 mules.....	
7 oxen.....	
50 fowls.....	
<i>Amount of crop on hand.</i>		
9,200 pounds barley.....	
12,000 pounds wheat.....	

J. Y. McDUFFIE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs for California.

Inventory of the public property remaining on hand at Mendocino reservation on the 30th day of June, 1859—H. L. Ford, sub-agent.

Articles.	Condition.	Remarks.
1 anchor and chain.....	Good order.....	These articles have all been in use for some time, and are now in good order for working.
2 adzes.....	do.....	
1 anvil.....	do.....	
14 augers, assorted.....	do.....	
15 auger bits.....	do.....	
34 apple trees.....	do.....	
1 ax, broad.....	do.....	
19 axes, felling.....	do.....	
25 belting, leather, feet of.....	do.....	
1 bell.....	do.....	
1 bellows, smiths'.....	do.....	
1 bellows.....	do.....	
1 bevel.....	do.....	
1 set of bits for brace.....	do.....	
4 bowls.....	do.....	
13 buckets, water.....	do.....	

INVENTORY—Continued.

Articles.	Condition.	Remarks.
1 book, gardeners'	Good order	
5 chairs	do	
1 chair, rocking	do	
3 carts	Bad order	
1 case, book	Good order	
1 corkscrew	do	
30 ox chains	do	
1 chest tools	do	
20 chisels and handles	do	
1 clock	do	
4 coffee-mills	do	
2 coffee pots	do	
1 pair of compasses	do	
8 chisels, smiths'	do	
16 cups and saucers	do	
2 crowbars	do	
2 doubletrees, pairs of	do	
2 dining forks	do	
18 drills	do	
13 files, assorted	do	
2 frows	do	
3 grain cradles	do	
16 heading tools	do	
7 harrows	do	
9 sets of harness	do	
2 hammers, assorted	do	
3 hammers, smiths'	do	
2 hammers, sledge	do	
81 hoes, assorted	do	
10 hoes, grub	do	
1 set of halyards	do	
7 hay forks	do	
1 dozen hair pencils	do	
541 pounds of iron, assorted	do	
1 knife, draw	do	
1 knife, farriers'	do	
44 knives and forks	do	
1 fanning-mill	do	Much worn.
1 grist-mill	do	
2 nets, drag	do	
13 ox bows	do	
25 ox yokes	do	
4 ovens, bake	do	
3 oil spike	do	
1 pan, fry	do	
1 pan, tin	do	
7 pick handles	do	
11 picks	do	
6 planes, carpenters'	do	
23 plates, assorted	do	
14 plows	do	
1 pincers, smiths'	do	
444 property returns	do	
2 rollers	do	
2 rakes	do	
1 rasp, wood	do	
5 rifles	do	
1 range, cooking	do	
2 riding saddles	do	
5 saws, cross-cut	do	
2 saws, hand	do	
1 sawset	do	
1 saw, meat	do	

INVENTORY—Continued.

Articles.	Condition.	Remarks.
10 irons	Good order	
1 schooner.....	do.....	
1 screw, bench.....	do.....	
2 screw plates.....	do.....	
15 scythes.....	do.....	
8 .....do.....	do.....	
1 pair shears.....	do.....	
1 scale and weights.....	do.....	
1 pair of shears.....	do.....	
12 swedges	do.....	
7 snaths	do.....	
50 sickles.....	do.....	
3 spades	do.....	
4 squares	do.....	
120 pounds steel, assorted	do.....	
1 pair of steelyards.....	do.....	
3 grindstones	do.....	
8 stoves, cook.....	do.....	
1 stove, office.....	do.....	
1 scale and platform	do.....	
2 spokeshaves.....	do.....	
1 sewing machine.....	do.....	
1½ barrels of salt.....	do.....	
6 tables	do.....	
13 tongs, smiths'	do.....	
1 threshing machine	do.....	
2 vises, smiths'	do.....	
300 vouchers, blank	do.....	
3 wagons	do.....	
5 wedges, iron.....	do.....	
3 wrenches	do.....	
½ pound white wax	do.....	
½ pound white pitch.....	do.....	
½ pound yellow wax	do.....	
12 whiffle-trees, sets of.....	do.....	
1 whip	do.....	
2 wheels, wagon, pair of.....	do.....	
2 wagon trusses	do.....	
<i>Medicines.</i>		
1 ounce of acid, citric	do.....	
4 pounds aqua ammonia.....	do.....	
3 pounds alcohol.....	do.....	
2 pounds arginutem	do.....	
3 ounces ammonia, carb.	do.....	
2 pounds alum	do.....	
2 ounces bark, Peruvian.....	do.....	
2 ounces bark, yellow.....	do.....	
1 dozen bougies.....	do.....	
2 barrels balsam, wild cherry	do.....	
1 pound balsam copaiba	do.....	
½ pound blue stone.....	do.....	
1 caustic holder	do.....	
2 pounds cerate simple	do.....	
1 pound colombo	do.....	
½ pound copperas	do.....	
1 pound carbonate potassa.....	do.....	
3 pounds chalcium seed	do.....	
2 pounds cincona	do.....	
1 pound cream tartar.....	do.....	
1 ounce cubebs	do.....	
1 ounce camphor, gum	do.....	

INVENTORY—Continued.

Articles.	Condition.	Remarks.
3 pounds Cape aloes.....
1 pound calomel.....
1 dictionary, surgical.....
1 pound elm bark.....
1 pound extract comf. coll.....
2 ounces ipecac.....
5 pounds flax seed.....
1 pound fetida gum.....
1 pound galla pulv.....
1 pound gum.....
2 pounds ginger, ground.....
10 pounds ginger root.....
1 pound gamboge.....
1 case instruments, surgical.....
1 pound iodide potassa.....
3 pounds jalap.....
1 lancet, spring.....
1 ounce lead, acetate.....
3 ounces laudanum.....
1 pound maguena, colid.....
1 mortar, compounding.....
1 ounce morphine.....
1 pound niter, spirits.....
1 dozen needles, sewing.....
1 ounce oil peppermint.....
4 bottles oil, castor.....
4 bottles oil, olive.....
1 ounce oil sassafras.....
1 ounce oil clover.....
1 ounce oil aniseed.....
1 ounce oil cammomile.....
1 ounce oil wormweed.....
1 1/2 pound oil vitriol.....
4 ounces opium.....
1 ounce oil croton.....
3 pounds pills, Hyol.....
1 ounce quinine.....
1 ounce root, Hood's.....
1 pound rose leaves.....
1 pound rhubarb.....
1 pound sulphur.....
2 pounds squills, sirup.....
10 pounds Epsom salts.....
2 spatulas.....
9 syringes.....
5 pounds senna.....
3 pounds soda tart.....
1 pound sub. col.....
4 pounds soda bi-carb.....
1 ounce tait. antimony.....
4 pounds turpentine.....
1 pound tincture compound jenican.....
1 pound tincture benzoin.....
1 pound tincture henbane.....
1 pound tincture guaiac.....
1 pound tincture digitales.....
1 pound tincture iodine, compound.....
1 pound tartaric acid.....
6 dozen vials, assorted.....
6 dozen corks.....
1 pound sulphur zinc.....
2 pounds carbonate zinc.....

INVENTORY—Continued.

Articles.	Condition.	Remarks.
<i>Buildings.</i>		
18 houses	Frame	Company headquarters, &c.
12 houses, Indian .....	.....	Small.
6 houses	Log	Do.
6 houses, Indian .....	.....	Do.
5 barns	Log and frame .....	.....
<i>Stock.</i>		
10 cows	American .....	.....
6 calves .....	.....	.....
58 oxen .....	.....	.....
14 horses, (working) .....	.....	.....
4 mules .....	.....	.....
50 chickens .....	.....	.....

J. Y. McDUFFIE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs for California.

*Inventory of public property on hand at the Fresno Agency, M. B.
Lewis, sub-agent, on the 30th day of June, 1859..*

Articles.	Condition.	Remarks.
1 ax, broad	Good order	These articles are in good working order.
5 axes, felling .....	.....do.....	
5 ax handles .....	.....do.....	
1 adze .....	.....do.....	Much worn
6 augers .....	.....do.....	
2 bridles, riding	Good order .....	.....do.....
1 brace .....	.....do.....	
18 bits .....	.....do.....	.....do.....
6 buckets, (wood) .....	.....do.....	
1 basin .....	.....do.....	.....do.....
20 blank property returns .....	.....do.....	
40 blanks of disbursements .....	.....do.....	.....do.....
1 bucket, (tin) .....	.....do.....	
8 bowls .....	.....do.....	.....do.....
2 camp kettles .....	.....do.....	
8 chisels .....	.....do.....	.....do.....
3 coffee pots .....	.....do.....	
1 coffee-mill .....	.....do.....	.....do.....
8 cups and saucers .....	.....do.....	
6 tin cups .....	.....do.....	.....do.....
1 crowbar .....	.....do.....	
1 candlestick .....	.....do.....	.....do.....
3 curry combs .....	.....do.....	
1 carpenter's compass .....	.....do.....	.....do.....
94 yards of duck .....	.....do.....	
60 yards of drilling .....	.....do.....	.....do.....
1 dish, earthen .....	.....do.....	
20 envelopes .....	.....do.....	.....do.....
6 hay forks .....	.....do.....	

INVENTORY—Continued.

Articles.	Condition.	Remarks.
2 files	Good order.....	
2 fry-pans.....	do.....	
1 gauge, carpenter's.....	do.....	
2 guns, shot	do.....	
4 gouges	do.....	
3 hatchets	do.....	
2 hammers, assorted.....	do.....	
60 harrow teeth	do.....	
2 sets of harness	Very bad order	
8 hoes, assorted	Good order.....	
12 horses	do.....	5 raised on reservation and returned as colts.
10 heel wedges	do.....	
1 inkstand	do.....	
1 knife, draw	do.....	
7 knives, butcher.....	do.....	
2 knives and forks, sets of.....	do.....	
1 knife, carving.....	do.....	
1 kettle.....	do.....	
1 lantern.....	do.....	
2 mills, fanning	do.....	
35 mules.....	do.....	
1 mule collar.....	do.....	
20 needles, sacking	do.....	
1 oil can	do.....	
40 school primmers.....	do.....	
1 pot, stew	do.....	
4 planes	do.....	
15 quires of letter paper.....	do.....	
8 plates, assorted	do.....	
8 plates, tin	do.....	
3 picks	do.....	
3 pick handles.....	do.....	
5 plows.....	do.....	
1 plow, gang.....	do.....	
1 punch.....	do.....	
1 pincers, pair of.....	do.....	
2 pistols, (Colt's).....	do.....	
1 pump.....	do.....	
2 padlocks.....	do.....	
1 powder flask	do.....	
2 rollers, ground.....	do.....	
1 rake, garden.....	do.....	
1 rifle	do.....	
1 foot rule	do.....	
1 riding saddle.....	do.....	
1 screwdriver.....	do.....	
1 pair of sheep shears.....	do.....	
sickles	do.....	
9 shovels.....	do.....	
1 stone, oil	do.....	
1 grindstone	do.....	
1 grindstone and fixtures.....	do.....	
1 stove, cooking.....	do.....	
8 spoons, table.....	do.....	
14 spoons, tea	do.....	
1 pair of spurs	do.....	
2 squares, carpenters'	do.....	
2 saws, hand	do.....	
1 saw, felloe.....	do.....	
1 saw, cross-cut	do.....	
1 sand box.....	do.....	
1 spirit level.....	do.....	

INVENTORY—Continued.

Articles.	Condition.	Remarks.
1 spokeshave.....	Good order.....	
16 scythes .....	.....do.....	
8 scythe sheaths.....	.....do.....	
10 scythes.....	.....do.....	
1 scale, platform.....	.....do.....	
8 dozen screws, assorted.....	.....do.....	
1 spoon, large.....	.....do.....	
2 synches saddles.....	.....do.....	
1 thermometer.....	.....do.....	
4 papers of tacks.....	.....do.....	
4 towels .....	.....do.....	
1 table.....	.....do.....	
1 vise, smiths'.....	.....do.....	
1 watering pot.....	.....do.....	
1 wagon.....	Bad order.....	This wagon is good for nothing.
2 whiffletrees.....	.....
<i>Stock.</i>		
12 horses.....	.....	Five of these horses were raised on the reservation.
24 mules.....	.....
<i>Amount of grain on hand.</i>		
94 bushels of wheat = 5,640 pounds.....	.....	Sent to be ground into flour.
4,492 pounds wheat.....	.....
719 bushels wheat.....	.....	} At King's River farm = 107,940 pounds.
1,080 bushels barley.....	.....
15 tons hay.....	.....

J. Y. McDUFFIE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs for California.

Inventory of public property remaining on hand in the possession of H. P. Heintzleman, sub-agent, Colorado district, June 30, 1859.

Articles.	Condition.	Remarks.
2 books, blank.....	
1 bridle.....	
1 carbine.....	
1 coffee pot.....	
1 camp kettle.....	
2 donkeys.....	
2 saddles, pack.....	
1 saddle, riding.....	
2 tin cups.....	
10 property returns, blank.....	

J. Y. McDUFFIE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Inventory of public property delivered by Thomas J. Henley, superintendent of Indian affairs, to James Y. McDuffie, his successor in office.

Articles.	Articles.
368 blank property returns.	1 map Mendocino.
180 blank vouchers.	2 paintings.
12 blank abstracts.	5 quires cap paper.
2 letter clips.	5 quires letter paper.
1 letter scale.	5 quires note paper.
1 eyelet machine.	500 envelopes, assorted.
1 copy Brightly's Digest.	5 quires envelope paper.
1 map of United States.	2 office signs.

THOS. J. HENLEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
San Francisco, June 14, 1859.

J. Y. McDUFFIE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs for California.